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AN ORDINANCE,

For the better regulation of the MARKET *held in the Borough of* PITTSBURGH.

Section 1st. BE *it ordained and enacted by the Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Pittſburgh at a general meeting aſſembled,* That the Market held in ſaid Borough on every Wedneſday and Saturday throughout the year, to begin at day light and end at 12 o'clock, between the firſt day of April and the firſt day of September following—and begin at day light and end at one o'clock, between the firſt day of September and the firſt day of April following.

Section 2. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That no Butcher or other perſon ſhall ſlaughter or kill any beaſt within the limits of the ſaid Market, or lay any garbage, dung or offal therein, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of Five Dollars for every offence, to be recovered with coſts, before any of the Burgeſſes, for the uſe of ſaid Borough.

Section 3. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That no perſon ſhall at any time ſell or expoſe to ſale any beer, cider, or ſpirituous liquors of any kind, mixed or unmixed, by retail, within the limits of the ſaid Market, under the penalty of forfeiting a ſum not leſs than Two or more than Five Dollars for every offence, to be recovered with coſts, in the manner and for the uſe herein before mentioned.

Section 4. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That no perſon who follows the buſineſs of a huckſter, or of ſelling proviſions, vegetables, nuts, or fruit, at ſecond hand, ſhall at any time ſell, or offer for ſale, within the limits of the Market any proviſions, vegetables, nuts, or fruit of any kind, under the penalty of forfeiting for every ſuch offence the ſum of Five Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts for the uſe herein before mentioned.

Section 5. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That no perſon or perſons ſhall bring or uſe any wheel-barrow within the Market houſe or ſhambles of the ſaid market on market days, and in market hours; and all blocks, benches, tubs, and other things uſed in the market for the accommodation of butchers and others, whilſt occupying the ſhambles, ſhall be placed and kept within the limits of the ſtall by them occupied, in ſuch a manner as not to extend into the Market houſe further than two feet ſix inches beyond the inner edge of the ſaid ſtalls reſpectively, and all perſons who ſhall uſe or occupy any of the ſhambles aforeſaid, ſhall immediately after market hours on market and other days, before they leave the market, place or cauſe to be placed all blocks and benches uſed by them in the market, under the planks of their reſpective ſtalls, ſo that the ſaid blocks or benches ſhall not extend in any way beyond the edges of the ſaid planks, to the interruption of the citizens paſſing within the ſaid market; and if any perſon ſhall uſe any wheel-barrow, or any owner or occupier of any block, bench or tub, or other thing uſed as aforeſaid, ſhall cauſe or ſuffer the ſame to be placed or remain otherwiſe than as herein before mentioned and directed, ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence the ſum of not more than Two nor leſs than One Dollar, to be recovered with coſts in the manner and for the uſe herein before mentioned.

Section 6. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the Clerk of the ſaid Market and his deputies, to attend in the ſaid market from the beginning to the end of the hours of market on market days, and on ſuch other days, and at ſuch other hours as ſhall be neceſſary in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations which ſhall from time to time be ordained and enacted touching the ſaid market, and to prevent all blown, unſound, or unwholeſome proviſions from being ſold or expoſed to ſale, by ſeizing the ſame, and taking ſuch order thereon, as ſhall be directed by the Burgeſſes: and to weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other articles of proviſions ſold in loaves or lumps of a given or accuſtomed weight, to ſee that the ſame are of due weight for which the ſame are offered or ought to be, and to try all ſcales, weights and meaſures, by which any proviſions offered for ſale in the ſaid market are to be weighed or meaſured and to enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which by this Ordinance, or by any act of the general aſſembly, or by common law, are inflicted on perſons offending againſt the rules and regulations of markets in general, or of the ſaid market in particular, and to decide all diſputes which may ariſe in the ſaid market between buyers and ſellers, touching the weight and meaſure of the things there bought and ſold, and to examine all perſons ſuſpected of ſelling proviſions as huckſters, at ſecond hand, and to proſecute, according to the directions of this Ordinance, all ſuch as ſhall be found offending againſt the ſame, and to collect all and every the rents of the ſtalls in the ſaid market; and to prevent any perſons (except butchers and country people bringing the produce of their farms to market for ſale) from expoſing to ſale any goods, wares, merchandiſe or proviſions, or other things whatſoever, on any days, or at any hours but on market days, in any other manner, or at any other ſtands than as herein above directed, and to cauſe under the ſeveral rows of ſhambles to be ſwept, and all dirt, filth and ſnow to be removed from the ſame into the open ſtreets by the ſides of the ſhambles, and to take care that the ſaid dirt and filth, as well as that which may have been collected in other parts of the limits of the ſaid market, be removed at leaſt twice in every week, by direction of the ſuperviſors, who are hereby enjoined and required to make the neceſſary proviſions for that purpoſe.

Section 7. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the Clerk of the market to prevent the citizens and others from pulling eggs, poultry, &c. out of the baſkets or bags in which they are brought to market, until they are regularly expoſed for ſale. Such perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of One Dollar to be recovered with coſts, in the manner and for the uſe herein before mentioned.

Section 8. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the Clerk of the ſaid market to ſuperintend and regulate the ſales of all the articles of proviſions expoſed for ſale in ſaid market, as to quantity, ſo that perſons not in ability to purchaſe a large quantity, viz. a bag of flour, pail of butter, baſket of eggs, &c. &c. ſhall be ſupplied according to their wants, and any perſon or perſons ſo offending or refuſing to ſell ſuch quantity or quantities, for the convenience of the citizens and others, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one dollar, to be recovered with coſts, in the manner and for the uſe herein before mentioned.

Section 9. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That this Ordinance ſhall be publiſhed three times in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and to take effect on the 15th day of April next.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Pittſburgh, on the nineteenth day of March, one thouſand eight hundred.

JOHN PARK, *Burgeſs.*

ISAAC GREGG. THOMAS BRAKEN, ANDREW WILLOCK, ROBERT MAGEE,	*Aſſiſtants.*

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICIAL COPY.

CHAPTER I.

Article 1. The French Republic is one and indiviſible.

Its European territory is diſtributed into departments and communal diſtricts.

2. Every man born and reſiding [illegible] and of the age of 21 years, who ha[illegible] his name in the civic regiſter of his communal diſtrict, and afterwards remained a year [illegible] territory of the French Republic, is a French citizen.

3. A foreigner becomes a French citizen, who after having attained the age of 21 years, and declared his intention of fixing his reſidence in France, and has reſided there for ten ſucceſſive years.

4 The title of French citizens is forfeited:

By naturalization in a foreign country.

By accepting any office or penſion from a foreign government.

By affiliation with any foreign corporation which ſuppoſes diſtinctions of birth.

By condemnation to corporal or infamous puniſhments.

5. The exerciſe of the rights of a French citizen is ſuſpended by a bankruptcy, or by a total or partial ſucceſſion to the property of an inſolvent.

By a ſtate of hired ſervitude, either attached to the ſervice of the perſon or family.

By a ſtate of judicial interdiction, accuſation, or contumacy.

6 In order to exerciſe the rights of cititenſhip they muſt have been acquired by being domicilated by a year's reſidence, and not forfeited by a year's abſence.

7 The citizens of every communal diſtrict ſhall appoint by their ſuffrages, thoſe whom they think moſt worthy of conducting the public affairs. There ſhall be a liſt of confidence, containing a number of names equal to a tenth of the number of citizens poſſeſſing the right of ſuffrage. From this firſt communal liſt the public functionaries of diſtricts ſhall be taken.

8. The citizens compriſed in the communal liſts of a department ſhall alſo appoint a tenth of their number. Theſe ſhall conſtitute a ſecond liſt, called the department liſt, from which the public functions of each department ſhall be taken.

9. The citizens included in the departmental liſt ſhall alſo appoint a tenth of their number; this 3d liſt ſhall conſiſt of the citizens of each department eligible to public national functions.

10. The citizens who ſhall have a right of co-operating in the formation of any of the liſts mentioned in the three preceeding articles, ſhall every third year be called upon to exerciſe the power of replacing thoſe who ſhall have died, or abſented themſelves for any other cauſe than the exerciſe of a public function.

11. They may alſo withdraw from the liſts thoſe whom they ſhall not judge proper to continue, and replace them by other citizens in whom they may have greater confidence.

12 No one ſhall be eraſed from the liſts, otherwiſe than by the votes of the deciſive majority of the citizens, having the right of co-operating in their formation.

13. No one ſhall be eraſed from the liſt of thoſe eligible to public national functions merely becauſe his name may have been ſtruck out of a liſt of an inferior ſuperior degree.

14. The appointment to the liſt of eligibles is only neceſſary with regard to public functions, for which that condition is expreſsly required by the conſtitution or by the law. All the liſts of the eligibles ſhall be formed in the courſe of the 9th year.

CHAPTER II.

15 The conſervatory ſenate ſhall be compoſed of 80 members, of 40 years of age at leaſt, to be irremovable during life.

For the information of the ſenate, there ſhall be nominated in the firſt inſtant 60 members—this number ſhall be encreaſed to 62 in the courſe of the 8th year, to 64 in the 9th year, and ſhall be gradually encreaſed to 80 by the addition of two members in each of the ten firſt years.

16 The nomination to the office of ſenate ſhall be by the ſenate, who ſhall make choice out of theſe candidates preſented to them; the firſt by the legiſlative body, the ſecond by the tribunate, and the third by the chief conſul.

17. The chief conſul, upon quitting his office either by the expiration of his functions, or by reſignation, neceſſarily, and as a matter of right, becomes a ſenator.

The two other conſuls, during the month which follows the expiration of their functions, may take their ſeats in the ſenate, but are not obliged to exerciſe that privilege.

They loſe it altogether, if they quit their conſular functions by reſignation.

18 A ſenator is always ineligible to any other public function.

19. All the liſts made in the departments, by virtue of the 9th article, ſhall be addreſſed to the ſenate. They ſhall compoſe the national liſt.

20. From this liſt ſhall be elected the legiſlators, the tribunes, the conſuls, the judges of caſſation, and the *Commiſſaires à la Reſponſibilite.*

21. They ſhall confirm or annul every act referred to them as unconſtitutional by their tribunate or the government; the liſts of the eligibles ſhall be included among theſe acts.

22. The revenues of national domains, the terms of which are expired, ſhall be liable to the expences of the ſenate. The annual ſalary of each of its members ſhall be paid out of thoſe revenues. It ſhall be equal to a 20th of that of the chief conſul.

23. The ſittings of the ſenate are not public.

24. Citizen Sieyes and Roger Ducos, the two conſuls who are to go out of office, ſhall be nominated members of the conſervatory ſenate; they ſhall unite with the ſecond and third conſuls nominated by the preſent one. Theſe four citizens ſhall appoint the majority of the ſenate, which ſhall afterwards complete itſelf, and proceed to the elections entruſted to its direction.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Legiſlative Body.

25. No new law ſhall be promulgated, unleſs the plan ſhall have been propoſed by the government, communicated to the tribunate, and decreed by the Legiſlative Body.

26. The plans which the government may propoſe ſhall be drawn up under different heads. —In every caſe in which ſuch plans ſhall be diſcuſſed, the government may withdraw them, and preſent them again in a modified ſtate.

27. The tribunate is to be compoſed of 100 members of 25 years of age at leaſt; they ſhall be renewed by fifths every year, and infinitely re-eligible while they remain upon the national line.

28. The tribunate ſhall diſcuſs plans of every law that may be propoſed; it ſhall vote for the adoption or rejection of them

It ſhall ſend three orators taken from its body, by whom the motives of its vote, with reſpect to each of the plans, ſhall be ſtated and ſupported before the legiſlative body

It ſhall refer to the ſenate, but for the cauſe of inconſtitutionality only, the liſt of the eligibles, the acts of the legiſlative body, and thoſe of the government.

29 It ſhall expreſs its opinion as to the laws made or to be made, the abuſes to be corrected, the ameliorations to be attempted, in every part of the public adminiſtration, but never relative to the civil or criminal of affairs referred to the tribunals.

The opinions it ſhall give, by virtue of the preſent article, are to be followed by no neceſſary conſequences; they compel no conſtituted authorty to come to any deliberation.

30 When the tribunate adjourns, it may appoint a committee from ten to fifteen menbers charged to convoke it, if it ſhall be deemed neceſſary.

31. The Legiſlative body ſhall be compoſed of 300 menbers, of 30 years of age at the leaſt;—they ſhall be renewed by fifths every year —There ought always to be one citizen, at leaſt, of each department of the republic preſent.

32. A member who goes out of the legiſlative body cannot re enter till after the interval of a year—but he may be immediately elected in any other public function, including that of tribune, provided he is in other reſpects eligible.

33. The ſitting of the legiſlative body ſhall commence every year on the firſt Frimaire, and ſhall continue only four months—it may be extraordinarily convoked during the other eight by the government.

34. The legiſlative body enacts the law by determining by ſecret ſcrutiny, and without any diſcuſſion on the part of its members, upon the plans of the law debated before it, by the orators of the tribunate and the government.

35. The ſittings of the tribunate and of the legiſlative body, ſhall be public—the number of ſtrangers in either of them not to exceed 200.

36. The annual ſalary of a tribune ſhall be 15,000 francs, that of a legiſlative 10,000 francs.

37. Every decree of the legiſlative body ſhall the 10th day after it be made, be promulgated by the chief conſul, unleſs in the mean time it is referred to the ſenate on the ground of unconſtitutionality. Such reference cann made with regard to laws that have bee mulgated.

38. The firſt renewal of the legiſlative and of the tribunate ſhall not take till th year.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Government.

39. The government is entruſted to thre ſuls appointed for ten years, and indifinat eligible. Each of them is to be elected in ually with the diſtinct quality of chief, ſec third conſul.—The firſt time the third ſhall only be named for five years.

For the preſent time General Buonap appointed chief conſul: Citizen Camb now miniſter of juſtice, ſecond conſul; an zen Lebrun, member of the committee cients third conſul.

40. The chief conſul has particular fun and attributes, which, when he is exerci may be temporarily ſupplied by one of hi leagues.

41. The chief conſul is to promulga laws; he is to name and revoke at pleaſu members of the council of the ſtate; the ters, ambaſſadors, and other principal agents, the officers of the army by land a the members of local adminiſtration an commiſſioners of the government at the tri He is to appoint all judges criminal and c well as juſtices of peace, and the judges ſation, without the power of afterwards ing them.

42. In the other act of the governmen ſecond and third conſuls are to have a co tive voice; they are to ſign the regiſter acts, in order to manifeſt that they were pr and if they pleaſe, they may counterſign opinions; after which the determination chief conſul ſhall follow.

43. The ſalary of the chief conſul ſh 500,000 francs, for the 8th year. The ſa the other two conſuls ſhall be equal to tenths of that of the firſt.

44. The government is to propoſe th and to make the neceſſary regulations to their execution.

45. The government is to direct the r and expenſes of the ſtate, conformable annual Law, which determines the amo each; it ſhall ſuperintend the coinage of of which the Law alone ſhall order the iſ the value, the weight, and the impreſſi

45. When the government is informed conſpiracies againſt the ſtate, it may iſſue to arreſt and bring before them the perſo are ſuſpected as the authors or accomp but if within ten days after ſuch arreſt not ſet at liberty or brought to trial, it conſidered on the part of the miniſter the order as an act of arbitrary detention

47. The government is to ſuperintend ternal ſafety and external defence of the it is to diſtribute the forces by Sea and and regulate the direction of them.

48. The national guard on duty is ſu the regulations of the public adminiſtr The national guard not on duty is only to the Law.

49. The government is to manage *poli lations* abroad, to conduct negociation, t *preliminary ſtipulations*, to ſign and conc treaties of peace, alliances, truce, neu commerce and other conventions.

50. Declarations of war and treaties of alliance and commerce are to be propoſ cuſſed, decreed and promulgated in th manner as Laws.

Only, The diſcuſſions and deliberatio *tive* to theſe objects, as well in the Tribu in the Legiſlative Body, are to be in a committee if the government deſires it.

51. The ſecret article of a treaty ca deſtructive of the public articles.

52. Under the direction of the *Conſ* Council of State is charged with the dra of the plans of the Laws and the Regu of the public adminiſtration, and to *reſo* difficulties as may occur in all admin matters.

53. It is from among the members Council of State, that the orators are to *lected*, who ſhall be appointed to appea name of the Government before the Le Body—There are never to be any mo three of theſe orators ſent to ſupport plan of a Law.

54. The miniſters are to procure the ex of the Laws, and the Regulations of the adminiſtration.

55. No act of the government can hav till it is ſigned by a miniſter.

56. One of the miniſters is ſpecial with the adminiſtration of the public He is to verify the receipts, direct th a on of the funds, and the payments au by Law—He is not to be at liberty to thing except by virtue, firſt of a Law, a to the extent of the funds for defrayin expences ſuch Law has determined upon By a decree of the Government—3dly, order ſigned by a miniſter.

57. The detailed accounts of every ſigned and certified by him, to be made p

58. The Government can only elect o as counſellors of ſtate or miniſters, ſuch c whoſe names are inſcribed in the Natio

59. The Local Adminiſtrations eſta whether for each communal diſtrict, or more extended portions of territory, are dinate to the miniſters—No one can bec remain a member of theſe adminiſtrations he is entered in one of the Liſts mentio the 7th and 8th articles.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Tribunal.

60. Every communal arrondiſſement ſhall have one or more juſtices of the peace, elected immediately by citizens, for three years.

Their principal duty conſiſts in reconciling the parties applying to them, and in caſe of nonconciliation, to decide their diſpute by arbitrators.

61. In civil matters there are tribunals of firſt inſtance, and tribunals of appeal. The law determines the organization of the one and the other; their competence and territory forming the juriſdiction of each.

62. In caſes of crimes, to which are annexed penal or infamous puniſhment, a firſt jury admits or rejects the charge. If it be admitted, a ſecond jury pronounces on the fact, and the judges compoſing a criminal tribunal apply the puniſhment. Their judgment is without appeal.

63. The function of a public accuſer to a criminal tribunal is filled by the commiſſioner of government.

64. The crimes which do not amount to corporal or infamous puniſhment are tried before the tribunals of correctional police, ſaving an appeal to the criminal tribunals.

65. There is for the whole Republic a tribunal of caſſation which pronounces on appeals againſt judgments in the dernier reſort, given by the tribunals in caſes referred from one tribunal to another on account of lawful ſuſpicion, or the public ſafety, upon exceptions taken by the parties againſt the whole tribunal.

66. The tribunal of caſſation does not enquire into the merits, but it reverſes the judgment given on proceedings in which form is violated, or which contain ſomething contrary to the expreſs law, but ſends the caſe back to be tried on the merits by the tribunal, which has cognizance of it.

67. The judges which conſtitute the tribunals of firſt inſtance, and the commiſſioners of government eſtabliſhed at the tribunals, are taken from the communal or departmental liſt.

The judges forming the tribunals of appeal and the commiſſioners placed with them, are taken from the departmental liſt.

The judges compoſing the tribunal of caſſation and the commiſſioners belonging to that tribunal, are taken from the national liſt.

68. The juſtices, except the juſtices of the peace, remain in place for life, unleſs they ſhould be condemned to forfeit their places, or ſhould not be continued on the liſt of eligibles, correſponding with their functions.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Reſponſibility of the Public Functionaries.

69. The functions of members whether of the ſenate or the legiſlative body, or of the tribunate as well as thoſe of the conſuls or counſellors of ſtate do not diſcharge them from reſponſibility.

70. Perſonal crime to which are annexed corporal or infamous puniſhment, committed by a member either of the ſenate, tribunate, legiſlative body, or of the council of ſtate, are proſecuted before the ordinary tribunals, after a deliberation of the body, to which the perſon charged belongs, has authorized ſuch proſecution.

71. The miniſters arraigned in their private capacity, of crimes to which are annexed corporal or infamous puniſhment, are conſidered as members of the council of ſtate.

72. The miniſters are reſponſible—1ſt, for every act of government ſigned by them, and declared unconſtitutional by the ſenate—2d, for the inexecution of the laws, and of the regulations of the public adminiſtration—3d, for the particular orders which they have given, if theſe orders are contrary to the conſtitution, the laws and ordinances.

73. In the ſeveral caſes of the preceding article, the tribunate denounces the miniſter by an act on which the legiſlative body deliberates in the uſual form, after having heard or ſummoned the perſon denounced. The miniſter placed in a ſtate of judgment, is tried by a high court without appeal or recourſe for a referral.

The high court is compoſed of judges and jurors. The judges are choſen by the tribunal of caſſation and from its boſom: the jurors are choſen from the national liſt; the whole according to the forms preſcribed by law.

74. The judges, civil and criminal, for crimes relating to their functions, are proſecuted before the tribunals to which the tribunal of caſſation ſends them, after having annulled their acts.

75. The agent of government other than the miniſters, cannot be proſecuted for acts relating to their functions, but by virtue of a deciſion of the council of ſtate; in this caſe the proſecution is carried on before the ordinary tribunals.

CHAPTER VII.

76. The houſe of every perſon inhabiting the French territory, is an inviolable aſylum.

During the night no perſon has a right to enter it, except in caſe of fire, inundation, at the requeſt of the perſons within.

In the day one may enter it for the ſpecial purpoſe determinating either by the law, or an order emanating from a public authority.

77. In order that the act which ordains the arreſt of a perſon may be executed it is neceſſary, 1ſt, that it expreſs in form the cauſes of ſuch arreſt, and the law in execution of which it is ordered; 2d, that it iſſues from a functionary to whom the law has formally given that power; 3d, that it be notified to the perſon arreſted, and a copy of it left with him.

78. No keeper or gaoler can receive or detain any perſon without having firſt tranſcribed in his regiſter the act ordering his arreſt. This act muſt be a mandate, given in the forms preſcribed by the preceding article, or a warrant for taking the body, or a decree of accuſation, or a judgment.

79. Every keeper or gaoler is bound, without any order being able to diſpenſe with it, to repreſent the perſon in his cuſtody to the civil officer having the police of the detention, whenever this officer ſhall demand ſuch account.

80. A repreſentation of a perſon in cuſtody ſhall not be refuſed to his parents and friends, carrying an order from the civil officer, who ſhall be obliged always to grant it, unleſs the keeper or gaoler produces an order of a judge to keep the priſoner ſecret.

81. All thoſe who not being veſted by the law with the power of arreſting, ſhall give, ſign or execute the arreſt of any perſon whatever; all thoſe who, even in the caſe of arreſt authorized by law, ſhall receive or detain the perſon arreſted in a place of confinement not publicly and legally deſignated as ſuch; and all keepers or gaolers who ſhall act contrary to the diſpoſitions of the three preceeding articles, ſhall be guilty of arbitrary detention.

82. All ſeverities uſed in arreſt, detentions or executions, other than thoſe commanded by the laws are crimes.

83. Every perſon has a right of addreſſing private petitions to every conſtituted authority, and particularly to the tribunate.

84. The public force is neceſſarily in a ſtate of obedience; no armed body can deliberate,

85. Military crimes are ſubjected to ſpecial tribunals, and particular forms of judgment.

86. The French nation declares, that it will grant penſions to all military wounded in defence of their country, and alſo to the widows and children of ſuch military as have died on the field of battle, or in conſequence of their wounds.

87. It ſhall decree national rewards to the warriors who ſhall have rendered diſtinguiſhed their ſervices in fighting for the Republic.

88. A conſtituted body cannot deliberate except in a ſitting, at which two-thirds of its members at leaſt are preſent.

89. A national inſtitute is charged with receiving diſcoveries, and perfecting the arts and ſciences.

90. A committee of national comptabilite regulates and verefies the accounts of the receipts and expences of the Republic: This committee is compoſed of ſeven members, choſen by the ſenate from the national liſt.

91. The regimen of the French colonies is by ſpecial laws determined.

92. In caſe of the revolt of an armed body, or of troubles which menace the ſafety of the ſtate the law may ſuſpend in the places and for the time it determines, the empire of the conſtitution.

93. The ſuſpenſion may be proviſionally declared in the ſame caſes, by an arrette of government, the legiſlative body not being ſitting, provided this body be convened at a very ſhort term by an article of the ſame arrette.

93 The French nation declares that in no caſe will it ſuffer the return of the French, who, having abandoned their country ſince 1789, are not comprized in the exceptions contained in the laws againſt emigrants. It interdicts every new exception on this point.

The property of emigrants irrevocably belongs to the Republic.

94. The French nation declares that after a ſale legally completed of national property, whatever may be its origin, the lawful purchaſe cannot be diſpoſſeſſed, ſaving the right of third perſons, if ſuch there ſhould be, claiming to be indemnified out of the public treaſury.

95. The preſent conſtitution ſhall be offered forthwith for the acceptance of the French people.

Done at Paris, 22d Frimaire, Dec. 13, the 8th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

[The ſignatures of the members of the legiſlative committees and conſuls, follow.

PARIS, December 15.

General KILMAINE is dead.

The new conſtitution was publiſhed yeſterday at Paris, with much pomp.

December 16.

This day all the Troops compoſing the 17th diviſion aſſembled in the camp de Mars to take the oath to the new conſtitution.

December 18.

The conſtitution does not prevent the Firſt Conſul from taking the command of the armies. Thus it is ſaid that if Buonaparte does not this winter induce Auſtria to make peace, his intention is in the ſpring to put himſelf at the head of the armies to ſign a peace in the heart of Germany.

The American ambaſſadors who have been appointed to negociate with France, have juſt landed at Liſbon, from whence they will proceed to Paris.

The regiſters of acceptance and non acceptance are opened at Paris. The confluence is prodigious, and the whole of the votes almoſt are in favour of the new conſtitution.

December 20.

It appears from the ſpeeches of the King of Pruſſia to Duroc, as well as from different reports from Conſtantinople, that the Porte has altogether given up Egypt.

The Helvetic government is about to experience a change neceſſary to diſappoint projects unfavourable to the independence and unity of that Republic.

Three hundred and twenty members of the Council of Five Hundred have accepted and ſigned the new conſtitution; which conſidering the number of deputies excluded, and thoſe in commiſſion, makes upwards of ſeven eighths of w[illegible] remain.

It is believed that the members of the Conſervative Senate hitherto elected are thirty.

LONDON, December 27.

The armiſtice upon the Rhine is at end. The Archduke refuſed to accede to it, and notified his refuſal on the 8th to the French commandant at Manheim. The French who were inferior in force immediately made diſpoſitions to retreat, and evacuated by capitulation Manheim and Neckeran, of which the Auſtrians immediately took poſſeſſion. In order to invite and divert the attention and forces of the Archduke, Gen. Lecourbe means immediately to enter Suabia from the ſide of Switzerland.

Suwarrow's army continuing its march, had arrived at Ratiſbon, where, on the 11th, he received diſpatches from Peterſburgh, in conſequence of which the troops were ordered to halt.

In Italy the Auſtrians proceed in their career of victory. Coni is ſaid to have ſurrendered by capitulation on the 3d inſtant. The garriſon conſiſting of 3000 men, are priſoners of war.—In conſequence of this event, the French will probably, unleſs they are very ſtrongly reinforced, be obliged to fall back upon Nice.

An article from Nice, of the 15th, ſays, the head quarters were expected there. Moreau has ſet out to take the command of the army of the Danube. Maſſena was to leave Paris in a few days, to put himſelf at the head of the army of Italy.

American Intelligence

NEW YORK, December 15.

The readers of the New York Gazette of yeſterday morning, were excluſively informed, that the 54 with which the gallant commodore Truxton had an engagement, was called the Vengeance, and had arrived at Curracoa, entirely diſmaſted, with the loſs of 100 men killed and 60 wounded.

We are this day enabled to give further intereſting particulars of this almoſt unparralleled action, from the mouth of Mr. James Howe, who was on board the Vengeance, before, during, & ſome days after the conflict.

Mr. Howe, who is ſenſible and intelligent, informs us, that the Vengeance mounted on her gun deck 32 long 18's, including two that were uſed as ſtern chaſers; on her quarter, 12 36 pound braſs carronades, with 4 long 12's; and on her forecaſtle 6 long 12's; that ſhe had on board 400 men, including 80 paſſengers, who all aſſiſted during the engagement; beſides 36 American ſeamen, who were taken out of the priſon at Guadaloupe to work on board this ſhip ſome few weeks before ſhe ſailed, and who nobly [illegible] ht, and ſaid they conſidered them- [illegible] f war, and rather than act of- [illegible] ir country, or any nation at [illegible], they would DIE BY THE [illegible]. They were then ordered below, [illegible] e they remained till the firing ceaſed, as will appear by the ſubjoining certificate from the captain of the Vengeance; of whom we have obtained a tranſlation from the original, now in the hands of Mr. Howe. A ſimilar certificate was given to each of the priſoners, agreeably to promiſe, on condition that they would exert themſelves in getting the wreck into port, which they effected on the fifth day after the engagement.

The Vengeance had 186 bullet holes in her hull above water, ſome of the balls having gone through and through. Moſt of the paſſengers were killed, and from 3 to 5 of the wounded died each day before ſhe reached port, one of whom was the ſailing maſter.

Captain Pitot is ſaid to be an old and a brave commander, having loſt a hand, &c. in former battles. In the preſent one he had his trumpet knocked out of his hand by the ſame ball which took off the arm of a lieutenant who was ſtanding near him.

It was the number of paſſengers with upwards of a million of dollars on board, that made the Vengeance unwilling to come to action. She had been out only 36 hours from Guadaloupe, & was bound to Breſt.

The particulars of the chace, &c. from Mr. Howe, correſpond exactly with thoſe of commodore Truxton, to the Secretary of the Navy.

TRANSLATION.

I, the underſigned, Captain de Vaiſſeau, commanding the frigate Vengeance, belonging to the French Republic, at preſent in the harbour of Curraco, certify, to all whom it may concern, that James Howe, an American ſeaman, embarked on board the ſaid frigate, at Port Liberty, as a paſſenger, by order of the agents of the conſuls at Guadaloupe—and that he continued on board from the 8th Pluvioſe to this day.—I alſo certify, that in conſequence of a juſt demand made by the ſaid James Howe to me not to ſerve in place of an engagement, he was put below, during the combat which this frigate had from the 12th to the 13th of the preſent month; that he remained there throughout the whole of it: and that after the action he wrought with all poſſible zeal and activity, in repairing the damages which this frigate ſuſtained.

In conſequence of the ſervices which he rendered on this occaſion, I owe him the juſtice to requeſt every officer commanding French ſhips of war, or privateers, not to give nor ſuffer to be given to the ſaid James Howe, any hindrance or moleſtation on his return from this port to the United States; but on the contrary, to render him every aſſiſtance in their power, unleſs he ſhould be found on board a veſſel armed againſt [illegible]. In teſtimony whereof, I have ſigned theſe preſents on board the Vengeance, Curracoa, [illegible] oth Pluvioſe, 8th year, &c.

D. M. PITOT.

Certified by the delegate of the Agents of the French Republic to the windward iſlands—Curracoa, 20th Pluvioſe, 8th year, &c.

JOUBERT.

From the New York Daily Advertiſer.

Captain Pitot generouſly bore teſtimony to the gallantry of our brave Truxton though it was not till ſome days after he arrived that it was known he was his antagoniſt; and captain P. frankly acknowledged that if the action had been continued 10 or 15 minutes longer he would have been obliged to ſtrike.

Le Vengeur had on board 50 or 60 American priſoners. The crew conſiſted of 600 men, of which 170 were during the action killed and wounded. The governor is ſaid to have animated the crew by his own example and with 5 or 6 other paſſengers to have been wounded. A variety of other circumſtances are related, but we cannot anſwer for their correctneſs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Yeſterday in one tide arrived three Eaſt Indiamen, with very rich and ſeaſonable cargoes. As the proſperity of our commerce is of Univerſal concern to every claſs of the community, this circumſtance could not fail to afford general ſatiſfaction. This ſatiſfaction is enlarged by learning, at the ſame time, of the ſafety of a conſiderable number of abſent ſhips. Among others we are peculiarly happy in announcing the arrival at Antigua, of the ſhip Pennſylvania, Capt. Yorke, (a miſſing veſſel) for whoſe ſafety and that of her crew, the moſt lively apprehenſions had been excited. We may now daily look for ſeveral European arrivals, the contents of which it is probable, will be not leſs intereſting to the commercial than to the political world.

Senate of the United States.

Yeſterday, the firſt reſolution of the report of the Committee of Privileges, after being modified in the manner following, was adopted:

"Reſolved, That the ſaid publication contains aſſertions and pretended information reſpecting the Senate, and the committee of the Senate, and their proceedings, which are falſe, defamatory, ſcandalous and malicious, tending to defame the Senate of the United States, and to bring them into contempt and diſrepute, and to excite againſt them the hatred of the good people of theſe United States—and that the ſaid publication is a high breach of the privileges of this houſe."

THIS MORNING,

The ſecond reſolution was taken up, and the blanks therein being filled, the queſtion was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 18, Nays 10.

The reſolution as adopted, is as follows:

"Reſolved, That William Duane, now reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, the Editor of the ſaid newſpaper, called the General Advertiſer, or Aurora, be, and he is hereby ordered to attend at the bar of this houſe, on Monday the 24th day of March, inſt. at 12 o'clock, at which time he will have opportunity to make any proper defence for his conduct, in publiſhing the aforeſaid falſe, defamatory, ſcandalous, and malicious aſſertions and pretended information; and the Senate will then proceed to take further order on the ſubject; and a copy of this and the foregoing reſolution, under the authentication of the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and atteſted as a true copy by James Mathers, ſerjeant at arms for the ſaid ſenate, and left by the ſaid ſerjeant at arms with the ſaid William Duane, or at the office of the Aurora, on or before the 22d day of March, inſt ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice for the ſaid Duane to attend in obedience to this reſolution.

One of the men who was on board the Vengeance during her engagement, who arrived here in the ſloop Blue Bird, informs, that the firſt gun from the Conſtellation ſent a ball in at the ſtern of the Vengeance which went through a baſket of China belonging to a lady on board—the ſame ball made its way clear to the bow.

Pittsburgh, April 5.

On Thurſday night, the 27th ult. the houſe of John Wilkins, Eſq. Treaſurer of Allegheny county, was broke open, and a large ſum of money taken therefrom.—It appears, that a young lad, a ſervant to Mr. Wilkins, was concerned in the robbery; from his confeſſion, a man has been apprehended and committed to jail, and a conſiderable part of the money recovered.

☞ The Members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society, are requeſted to attend their monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at uſual time and place.

By order,

J. B. CLOW, Secretary.

April 4, 1800.

A Liſt of LAWS paſſed by the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, during their late Seſſion, which ended on Monday the 17th of March, 1800.

1. A ſupplement to the ſeveral acts relative to eſtabliſhing town and out lots and ſelling the ſame, within the reſerved tracts of land adjoining Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford.

2. An act transferring the powers of the truſtees of the county of Greene to the commiſſioners of ſaid county.

3. An act preſcribing a mode to elect or appoint aſſeſſors, and aſſiſtant aſſeſſors, within the ſeveral townſhips in the county of Weſtmoreland, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

4. An act to in [illegible] the town of Frankford, in the count [illegible] lelphia.

5. An act to c [illegible] he heirs and deviſees of John Rankin, [illegible] k county, deceaſed.

An act to authoriſe the Governor to ſubſcribe for a certain number of copies of an abridgment of the laws of this commonwealth.

An act to declare part of Shaver's creek, in the county of Huntingdon, a public highway.

An act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of a certain tract of marſh meadow, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Darby creek and adjoining the river Delaware, in the townſhip of Ridley, in the county of Delaware, to keep the banks, dams, ſluices and flood gates in repair, and to raiſe a tax to defray the expences thereof.

An act to continue and make perpetual the law, entitled, "An act for opening and better amending and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this province."

An act declaring the marriage of Alexander de Tilly and Mary Matilda de Tilly (late Mary Matilda Bingham) to be fraudulent, null, and void.

An act for erecting parts of the county of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming, and Huntingdon, into a ſeparate county.

An act for erecting part of the county of [illegible] into a ſeparate county.

An act to prolong the time for commencing and completing the permanent bridge, propoſed to be erected over the river Schuylkill, at or near Philadelphia.

14. An act declaring [illegible] Schuylkill a public highway.

15. An act for raiſing monies, by way of lottery, to defray the expences of building certain churches.

16. An act to repeal part, the act, entitled, "An act to regulate fees, and to encourage [illegible] twine."

17. An act to erect the townſhip of Waſhington, in the county of Franklin, into a ſeparate election diſtrict, and to remove the place of holding the annual elections in the diſtrict compoſed of Plumb and Verſailles townſhip, in the county of Allegheny.

18. An act to authoriſe John B. Palmer and Frederick Heitz, to ſell and diſpoſe of in fee ſimple, the real eſtate of Job Palmer, a lunatic.

19. An act to authoriſe the corporations of the city of Philadelphia and the diſtrict of Southwark to record their public ordinances in the office for recording of deeds in the county of Philadelphia.

20. An act to alter the [illegible] for the Regiſter General and the State [illegible]

[illegible]

... to ward, and allow an additional inſpector to each of the ſaid wards, and for other purpoſes.

26. An act to revive and amend an act, entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth, to incorporate a company for the more effectually promoting the cultivation of vines, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

27. An act to appropriate a ſum of money to defray the funeral expences of the late Major General Thomas Mifflin.

28. An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and ſlaves within this commonwealth.

29. An act to repeal the act entitled, "An act for the limitation of actions to be brought for the inheritance or poſſeſſion of real property or upon penal acts of aſſembly, in all caſes where the lands at any time be claimed under the Suſquehannah company or ſtate of Connecticut."

30. An act to enable the executors of John [illegible] and the adminiſtrators of Samuel M'Campbell, deceaſed, to make certain conveyances.

31. An act to empower the commiſſioners of [illegible] county to ſell certain lots of ground belonging to the county, and alſo to purchaſe for the uſe of the county a lot on the weſt ſide of the [illegible]

32. An act to authoriſe Chriſtian Bear to erect a mill dam in Swatara creek, in the county of Dauphin.

33. A ſupplement to the act, entitled, "An act for eſtabliſhing a nightly watch, providing lamps, and ſupporting pumps for public uſe, at a common charge, within certain part of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia."

34. An act veſting in the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, for the uſe of the city, a certain lot of ground therein deſcribed.

35. An act declaring the power and authority given by any laſt will and teſtament to executors to ſell and convey real eſtates, to be and remain in the ſurvivors or ſurvivor of them, unleſs otherwiſe expreſſed in the will of the teſtator, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

36. An act to extend the time limited by the act, entitled, "An act for the limitation of actions to be brought for the inheritance or poſſeſſion of real property, or upon penal acts of aſſembly."

37. An act to erect certain parts of Allegheny, Weſtmoreland, Waſhington and Lycoming counties into ſeparate counties.

38. An act to appropriate a ſum of money for opening the road from M'Connelſburgh in Bedford county, to the ſtate road near the top of Ray's hill.

39. A ſupplement to the act, entitled, "An act for raiſing by way of lottery, a ſum not exceeding ten thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completeing the building of the Roman Catholic church of St. Auguſtine, in the city of Philadelphia."

40. An act to grant a ſum of money to the truſtees of the academy of Canonſburgh, in Waſhington county.

41. An act to extend the time for patenting lands.

42. A ſupplement to the act veſting certain powers in the Judges of the Supreme Court.

43. A further ſupplement to the act, entitled "An act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for repealing at a certain time all the laws heretofore made for that purpoſe."

44. An act for altering the time of holding certain courts within this ſtate.

45. An act to provide for opening and improving the road from David Beatty's in Mifflin county, to George M'Mullin's in Sherman's valley, in Cumberland county.

46. An act to extend the act entitled, "A ſupplement to an act for eſtabliſhing an explicit fee bill."

47. A ſupplement to an act for offering compenſation to the Pennſylvania claimants of certain lands, within the ſeventeen townſhips, in the county of Luzerne, and for purpoſes therein mentioned.

48. An act to authoriſe [illegible] and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and aſſigns, to erect, build, and maintain a [illegible] acroſs the Yanghiogeny river, at Connelſville, in Fayette county.

49. A ſupplement to an act, entitled, "An act erecting part of the county of York into a ſeparate county."

50. An act veſting one of the city lots therein mentioned in truſtees, for the uſe of the Fourth Preſbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

51. A further ſupplement to the act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the [illegible] courts of this commonwealth."

A reſolution authoriſing [illegible] direct [illegible]

[illegible]

Meadville; William Boggs, Pittſburgh; David Bowman, Plumb townſhip; James Bell, Beaver; Thomas Bills, John Baird, John Bidwell, Devore's ferry; Thomas Brown, John Bowers, Freeport; Rachel Black, near Bryan's mill; Francis Bryan, Thomas Beatty.

C.

Nathaniel Cheeks, Erie; William Crean, Sugar creek, 2; Robert Colhoon, [illegible]; Mathew Craford, care of John [illegible]; William Cheney, Francis Cooley, [illegible]; [illegible] Coates, William Chambers, [illegible]; Peter Chabot; Timothy [illegible], Pittſburgh; Ann Connor, Pittſburgh; [illegible] Clark, Henry Cage, [illegible] well, tanner; Alexander Clements, [illegible] creek; James Crampton, [illegible] Chambers and William [illegible]; Rev. Matthew Henderſon, [illegible]

D.

Oliver Dunn, Erie; [illegible] Dobbins, Pittſburgh; [illegible] Pittſburg; John D[illegible], care of Col. [illegible]; George Demaley, B[illegible]; [illegible] Daugherty, care of Mr. O'Hara, [illegible] John [illegible]; Enoch Dartford.

E.

William Elrod, [illegible] Joſeph Evans, Samuel Ewalt, Thomas E[illegible], Pittſburgh.

F.

Alexander Fowler, [illegible] Ford, Beaver; George Foutker, Beaver; Jacob [illegible], [illegible] townſhip, 2; John Finley, near M'Kee's Port; John Fox, Thomas Fletcher, William Ferguſon, care of James Rutherford, St. Clair townſhip.

G.

Robert Galbraith, Eſq. Alexander Gilnider, St. Clair townſhip; James Grannel.

H.

William Hope, Meadville, 3; James Hunter, Erie, 2; James Hinton, Rev Daniel Hill, George Hammond, Eſquire; David Hayes, Beaver; Levi Hunt, care of doctor Adams; Robert Hoey, Michael Hellman, Turtle creek; Cornelius Henderſon, care of John Reed; Jacob Hamlon, Robinſon's run; Margaret Hope.

J.

John Johnſon, care of General Nevill, 2; Samuel Johnſon, 2; John [illegible], care of William Johnſon, Miller's run; James Imbrie, care of Rev. John Anderſon; Chriſtian Jobere.

K.

Martin Kratz, Erie, 2; James Kemp, Girty's run; Benjamin Kaiſer, Thomas King, Gilbert Kirker, care of Samuel Jones, Eſq.

L.

Robert Lee, Erie; Robert Little, Verſailles townſhip, 2; John Lees; Jeſſe Lukens, Mary Longheron, Hamilton Lochart.

M.

James M'Mahon, Erie; Peter Merſhon, Erie; L. K. [illegible], Erie; Mathew M'Kown, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Neal M'Bride, Meadville; John M'Lintock, 3; John M'Connel, Racoon, [illegible]; Edward M'Ewin, 2; John M'Grath, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Jas. M'Clurg, Thomas Malſon; Robert M'Elhiney, [illegible]; Samuel M'Elaney, Mifflin townſhip; Rev. John M'Millan, William Martin, care of Alexander Shaw; Michael Martin, Yough, 2; John M'Elheron; Hugh Martin, Slippery rock; Alexander M'Cann, Mingo creek; Neal Murry, Hugh M'Dill, Yough; George Miller, care of Francis Deary; James Mean, James M'Camon, Samuel Murphy, Charles [illegible], Robinſon's run; John M'Dowell, care of John M'Dole; Wm. M'Laughlin, Andrew M'Farlane, Thos. M'Farlane, John Miller, Pittſburgh; Cornelius M'Auley, Pittſburgh; [illegible] M'Clure, Pittſburgh; John Mears, Pittſburgh.

N.

Suſannah Neal, [illegible] Northland.

P.

Daniel Perkins, care of John Brooks, Meadville; William Pollock, 3; Moſes Potts, Elizabeth Perry, Racoon; James [illegible], Robert Porter, Mingo creek; John Porter, Pittſburgh.

R.

Samuel Ray, Franklin; Rev. John Riddle, Rev. Samuel Ralſton, Jacob Ryan, John Robertſon, ſaddler; John [illegible], Samuel [illegible], Thomas Roſs, Pitt townſhip, 2; Samuel [illegible], Slippery rock; John Robinſon, [illegible] Reed and John Redick, M'Kee's Port; [illegible] townſhip; James Reed, 4; David Reed, [illegible] Riche, Solomon Reed, Pittſburgh; [illegible], care of Col. Nevill; Wm. Ray, Turtle creek, townſhip, 2; Edward Rich[illegible]

S.

[illegible]; John Sheriff, William Snodgraſs, [illegible] creek; [illegible], 2; John Sutton, [illegible] Arthur, John Stephenſon, [illegible] Stewart, care of [illegible] Spading, [illegible], care [illegible] Montures [illegible]; Thomas or Edward Sweetman, care of John Syerſon, near Samuel Cunningham's [illegible]; Andrew Shute, Pittſburgh; [illegible]; Jeremiah Sturgeon, Pittſburgh; Jonathan [illegible]

T.

[illegible] Thompſon, Verſailles townſhip; [illegible], care of Andrew Willock; [illegible] James Turner, Bear creek, William Todd, [illegible] Torbett, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon.

V.

[illegible], Deer townſhip.

W.

[illegible] Wilſon, Erie; Lieut. [illegible] Webber, [illegible] Williams, care of Andrew Willock; [illegible] John Wallace, [illegible]; [illegible], St. Clair townſhip; [illegible] Wilſon, care of John [illegible]; William Wilſon, [illegible]; [illegible] or John Reed, Beaver; [illegible] of Joſhua [illegible], John W[illegible]; John Welch.

[illegible] Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, [illegible] on the road leading from [illegible] to Pittſburgh, on Tueſday night laſt, a grey MARE, [illegible] about 15 hands and a half high, [illegible] nor docked, [illegible] tail, but [illegible] has never been in gears. Any perſon that will take up ſaid Mare and Thief, and ſecure the Thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward; and for the Mare, if brought home, Five Dollars and reaſonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN [illegible]

March 18, 1800.

Found, by Samuel Kelly,

between William [illegible] and James [illegible], a

WATCH,

which is left in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owner is hereby requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take the Watch.

[illegible]

[illegible], April [illegible], 1800.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 2nd inſt. an apprentice boy to the Blackſmith trade, named JESSE MORGAN, about 5 feet 8 inches high, [illegible] years of age, dark complexion, black hair; had on a [illegible] grey cloth coat, a ſtriped [illegible] waiſtcoat, and buckſkin overalls. Whoever takes up ſaid boy ſhall have the above Reward, but no charges.

PHILIP [illegible]

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1800.

At an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, holden at Pittſburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on Tueſday the 1ſt day of April, in the year one thouſand eight hundred.

ON the Petition of John Kerr, confined for debt in the gaol of ſaid county, for the benefit of an act of aſſembly, made for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

The Court do order and appoint the firſt day of the next June term, here to be holden, for the hearing of the ſaid Petitioner with his Creditors, and do direct that notice thereof be publiſhed three weeks in the Pittſburgh and York Gazettes, the laſt of which publications to be at leaſt fifteen days previous to ſuch day of hearing.

By the Court,

JOHN GIBSON.

We [illegible] ed in [illegible] a laſt [illegible] million [illegible] this c[illegible]

P[illegible] town from Curracoa. Information [illegible] authority of a veſſel arrived there ſtating, [illegible], that the Frigate United States, from [illegible] Barry, having the Commiſſioners [illegible] Commodore had proceeded from thence to ſome [illegible] France; the Secretaries of the embaſſy [illegible] previouſly departed from Liſbon to Paris.

The letter from Curracoa is ſaid to be from the American conſul at that port.

The United States ſhip Portſmouth, Captain M'Neil, now laying at New-York, and which ſome days ſince received orders to make preparations for ſea, we are informed is to proceed immediately to France with diſpatches from government. We are left to conjecture the nature of theſe diſpatches—but we are inclined to believe our commiſſioners are to receive new inſtructions.

From the aſſiduity of the officers and ſeamen belonging to this ſhip, there is a proſpect of her being ready for ſea in courſe of this week—No time is loſt—even the two laſt Sundays have exhibited a ſcene of uncommon induſtry on board her. Sunday they were taking in her guns, and ſhipping a new rudder.

THE SENATE—THIS DAY,

Agreed to the reſolutions adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The 1ſt for preſenting captain Truxton with a golden medal, emblematical of his late gallant action—the 2d expreſſive of national regret for the untimely death of the brave young midſhipman *Jeſſe Jarvis.*

The Committee of Privileges reported two reſolutions, the firſt declaring that as William Duane, in contempt of the ſenate, has refuſed to attend at their bar, purſuant to notification, the ſerjeant at arms be empowered by a warrant ſigned by the Vice Preſident, to take the body of the ſaid Duane into cuſtody, and him ſafely to keep [illegible] the further order of the ſenate. The ſecond contained the form of warrant to be ſigned by the Vice Preſident.

The queſtion on the firſt reſolution was decided in the affirmative—yeas [illegible] nays 11.

[illegible] objected to the form of the warrant, on account of its requiring all marſhalls, deputy marſhalls, civil, of the United States, & all other perſons, to be aiding and aſſiſting in [illegible]. The queſtion thereon was not taken when this paper was put to preſs.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Party at Pittſburgh, on the night of the 25th ultimo,

JOHN JOHNSTON,

by trade a Blackſmith, born in Ireland, aged [illegible] years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a ſoldier's ſhirt, overalls and ſhoes.

ALSO

on the night of the [illegible] ultimo,

JOHN LYNN,

by trade a taylor, born in New-Jerſey, aged [illegible] years, 5 feet [illegible] inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away a blue [illegible] coat and red waiſtcoat, ſoldier's ſhirt and overalls.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will take up ſaid deſerters, and deliver them to me or any officer of the army, of the United States, or ten dollars for either of them.

ALEX'r. M'NAIR,

Lieut. 16th U. S. Regt.

Pittſburgh, 4th April, 1800.

A Stray Colt,

WHICH was advertiſed by Harvey H[illegible], in the Pittſburgh Gazette, on the [illegible] of November [illegible], is now in my poſſeſſion. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, April [illegible], 1800.

Richard Hancock,

Reſpectfully informs the public

That he has rented that well known Tavern,

THE SIGN OF

GENERAL BUTLER,

In Market ſtreet, lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Murphy, [illegible] has laid in an aſſortment of good Liquors, and flatters himſelf that he will be enabled to pleaſe Gentlemen—Travellers—*& others who may call on him.*

Pittſburgh, 4th April 1800.

N. B. *He continues the Baking Buſineſs in all its branches and has conſtantly on hand bread and biſcuit.*

[illegible]

Two Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber [illegible] an apprentice [illegible] BARNEY [illegible] about [illegible] years of age [illegible] dark coloured hair [illegible] and is considerably [illegible] when he ran away [illegible] wool hat, [illegible] coloured [illegible] jacket, [illegible] coloured [illegible] coloured stockings [illegible] Whoever [illegible] and delivers him to me [illegible] shall have the above reward and [illegible]

PHILIP MILLER.

[illegible] 1800.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

M'COY.

[illegible]

DAVID [illegible] & GEORGE BALFOUR.

[illegible]

[illegible] Land Office.

Book Binding.

[illegible] by industry and attention to their favours.

ZADOK CRAMER.

[illegible] 10—1800.

Young Chatham.

WILL stand to cover Mares this season at the [illegible] of the subscriber, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Allegheny river, until the first of July next, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and One Bushel of Oats the season, the oats to be brought with the Mare at [illegible] coming; One Dollar the single leap and [illegible] Dollars for insuring a Colt. If the money [illegible] the season is paid the first of July, Two Dollars will be taken in lieu of the Twenty Shillings. Young Chatham is a dark bay, 6 years old, [illegible] hands high, and well formed. His sire [illegible] the noted Old Chatham, formerly kept by [illegible] Clark, Esq. of Green Castle, and allowed [illegible] to be one of the best breed for [illegible] the saddle or draft. Good attendance will be given by

HENRY RICHMAN.

March 27, 1800.

To the Friends of

William Cameron.

*[illegible]*FORMATION *has just been received, that* WILLIAM CAMERON, *formerly of Fayette [illegible], in the State of Pennsylvania, departed this [illegible] the month of August last, at New Orleans—[illegible] that his legal representatives may make application [illegible]* WILLIAM EMPSON HULINGS, *Esq. [illegible] Consul of the United States at New Orleans, [illegible] account of the property left by the deceased.*

[illegible] of State, }
March 11, 1800. }

THOMAS M'MILLEN,

Residing in the 4th District, (M'Millen's Settlement)

HAVING received Draughts of the following Districts, viz.—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th—[illegible] SHEWING DONATION LANDS upon the most reasonable terms to those who may have occasion to employ him.

March [illegible] 1800.

To be Rented.

A FRAME dwelling house and lot, kitchen, [illegible] situate in Front street, Pittsburgh, adjoining [illegible] Shaw, the lot belonging to [illegible] Also to be Rented [illegible] Farm [illegible] there is [illegible] acres cleared and under good fence, together with an orch[illegible] For further particulars apply to [illegible] IRWIN, in Pittsburgh, or the [illegible]

[illegible] 1800. FRANCIS WILSON.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately,

A large STORE ROOM and CELLAR situate in the Public Square, Pittsburgh. Apply to

Pittsburgh, March [illegible] 1800. ANTHONY [illegible]

TO BE LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND fronting on the Diamond, near the Market House—the situation is well calculated for a merchant's store. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Pittsburgh, January [illegible] 1800.

To be Sold or Rented,

A GOOD [illegible] *for a Store or Tavern* [illegible]

DAVID ALLEN.

[illegible] *March* [illegible] 1800.

Jefferies' Mills.

TO BE RENTED,

and possession given the first of April next,

A Grist Mill, with two pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, all which in good repair. They are situate on [illegible] run, in a fertile part of Allegheny county, on the great road leading from Washington to Beaver [illegible] miles from [illegible] town, and fourteen from Pittsburgh. [illegible] need apply but such as can give good character and can give sufficient security for performance of contract. For terms apply to

JEAN JEFFERIES, Administratrix,
ELIZA M'CANDLESS, Administrator.

March [illegible] 1800.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD GRIST MILL, with [illegible] acres of Land, situated [illegible] Monongahela river, [illegible] miles of Pittsburgh, on the public road leading to M'Kees-port. The situation of this Mill [illegible] its convenience to market [illegible] equal to any in the Western Country. For terms apply to [illegible]

Pittsburgh, March [illegible] 1800.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Frankstown Road* [illegible] *The land is good, the buildings are* [illegible] *For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, [illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, containing 125 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William M'Clure, Esq. on the river hill above the river mill. There is on the premises convenient buildings, and a large apple orchard. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

CHRISTOPHER HAYDON.

March 4, 1800.

Just arrived, and for SALE,
at James O'Hara's,
a quantity of excellent
FINE SALT.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the *subscriber, on the 27th [illegible] apprentice boy, named* JOHN MITCHELL, *by trade a joiner, about 20 [illegible] inches high, long black hair [illegible] blue coat and jacket, & [illegible] wool hat—Perhaps he may [illegible] a small chest with oth[illegible] thought he has went down [illegible] betwixt this and Scioto. [illegible] apprentice, and secures [illegible] county, or delivers [illegible] the above reward.*

DAVID POLLOCK.

[illegible] *Allegheny County,*

Notice.

[illegible] the subscriber on [illegible] the first day of Fe[illegible] BAY HORSE, about 15 years old, a small star in [illegible] trotter. The owner is [illegible] property, pay charges [illegible]

GEORGE FOULTS.

[illegible] Beaver, 6 miles below [illegible]'s Mill.

Notice.

[illegible]arwill, of the Borough [illegible] on the 20th day of [illegible] assignment of his pro[illegible] Taylor and Jones, mer[illegible] unto whom he is largely [illegible] to forwarn all per[illegible] debts due to the said [illegible] son than the subscriber [illegible] who is duly authorised [illegible]

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

[illegible] 1798. t. f.

A smart, active BOY,

Wanted,

Between 14 and 15 years of age, to the Saddling Business: apply to Peter Kintner.

Pittsburgh, March 14.

Public Notice.

A[illegible] indebted to the estate of [illegible] of Pittsburgh, deceased, [illegible] same to the subscriber, [illegible] June next, and all [illegible] against said estate, [illegible] their accounts properly [illegible] day, that they may be [illegible] estate may be able [illegible]

[illegible]D, Administrator.

[illegible] 1800.

WHEREAS the subscriber did furnish [illegible] ABEL KEYS, with a Boat and a cargo [illegible] commission, in the fall of [illegible] the value of near 1200 dol[illegible] Keys has never re[illegible] of said goods, and [illegible] disposed of them at Lou[illegible] therefore take this method of [illegible] information respecting said [illegible] 6 or 7 inches high, [illegible] of his fore-teeth, is very active and [illegible] running. [illegible] at the well disposed [illegible] of the United States [illegible] advertisement, and [illegible] give information [illegible] office, Pittsburgh, [illegible] helpless children look [illegible] should he be so unfortu[illegible] money from said Keys [illegible] consequence.

ROBERT COLHOON.

WHEREAS I purchased 200 acres [illegible] from Thomas Har[illegible] article to secure to [illegible] and whereas there is [illegible] sion for 26 dollars [illegible] recollect the first is [illegible] the second the 14th [illegible] May 1803, and as [illegible] certained the lines, [illegible] and, I thus publicly [illegible] assignment on [illegible] not to pay them until he [illegible]

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Versailles Township, Allegheny County, February [illegible] 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS, granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law, will hold a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

[illegible] of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May [illegible] 1799. }
tf.

Almanacks,
For the year 1800
AND
BLANKS
For Sale at this Printing Office.

The subscriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford county, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the said Court have appointed Monday the 28th of April next, for hearing of him and his creditors, at the court of Bedford, when they may attend if they think proper.

WILLIAM SMALL.

Bedford, March 1.

United States Military Land,

FOR SALE.

I AM authorised to dispose of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the first quality. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply at Mr. John Purviance' in Washington, or at Mr. James Marshall's, Charlston, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

Charlestown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800.

At a Court of Common Pleas held for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred,

ON *the petition of* Alexander Butler *a prisoner in the gaol of said county praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court ordered, that he be brought before them at the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, to be then and there heard with his creditors, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Carlisle newspapers, in each three weeks, the last of which to be at least fifteen days previous to the time of hearing.*

By the Court.

J. C. [illegible]GKISON, Proth'y.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have received a fresh supply of

Merchadize,

Suitable to the present approaching Season.
And have as usual, an elegant assortment of
SUPERFINE and COMMON
BOULTING CLOTHS,
which are warranted good,
Fresh Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle,
Castings, &c. &c.
which they offer for SALE, on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

Those indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book accounts, are again requested to discharge the same before the first of April next, especially debts of a longer standing than six months—Those also who have open accounts of that length standing, if not able by that time to discharge them, will be expected to close them with obligations.

From experience [illegible] have found hints of the above nature little [illegible] attended to, they who suffer by neglect, will [illegible] as this being a sufficient and timely notice.

Pittsburgh, 15th February, 1800.

Warning.

The subscriber's wife, Hannah Green, having behaved herself in an unbecoming manner, breaking the marriage vow, and leaving his bed and board, he is therefore compelled to forwarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

RICHARD GREEN.

March 11, 1800.

To the Public.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still carries on the business of Coverlet, Carpeting & Diaper weaving, in a great variety of the newest figures. Yarn will be received by JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet maker, Pittsburgh. Proper attention will be paid to customers, and the work dispatched as quick as possible.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

Canonsburgh, February 15, 1800.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern [illegible] Chilicothe, at the sign of [illegible] Green Tree, near the centre of said T[illegible] Travellers and others may be supplied [illegible] every thing necessary for their accommodation, [illegible] for their journey thro' the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, O[illegible] 6m.

Glass [illegible]factory.

THE proprietors [illegible] PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, have [illegible] a sufficient number of the most [illegible] European Glass Manufacturers, and [illegible] a large stock of the best materials, [illegible] their workmen are now employed, [illegible] of assuring the public, that window [illegible] a superior quality and of any size, from [illegible] 13 by 24 inches, carefully packed in [illegible] containing 100 feet each, may be had [illegible] notice. Glass of larger sizes, for [illegible] purposes may also be had, such as for [illegible] watch glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles [illegible] and of any quantity may also be had; [illegible] with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecaries' [illegible] furniture, or other hollow ware, [illegible] at least 25 per cent lower than articles of [illegible] quality brought from any sea port in [illegible] States. A liberal allowance will be [illegible] of large quantities. Orders from [illegible] and others will be punctually attended [illegible] application to

O'HARA,
[illegible]
CRAIG,
[illegible] & SMIL[illegible]

or at the store of [illegible]
Market street, Pittsburgh.

January 29—1800.